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seems to have observed the close relation, both in subject-matter and rhythm, between Fr. 227 and Fr. 172. It seems probable that Clement of Alexandria, and the Scholiast to Euripides, have here cited successive portions of the same poem. If so, we have, instead of two brief fragments, another considerable passage, as follows:

227. νέων δὲ μέριμναι σὺν πόνοις εἰλισσόμεναι
δόξαν εὐρίσκοντι· λάμπει δὲ χρόνῳ
ἔργα, μετ' αἰθέρα λαμπευθέντα — —
172. οὐ Πηλεὺς ἀντιθέου μόχθοις νεότας ἐπέλαμψεν μυρίους;
πρῶτον μὲν Ἀλκμήνας σὺν νιῷ Τρώϊον ἄμ πεδίον,
καὶ μετὰ ζωστήρας Ἀμαζόνος ἦλθεν, καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονος εὐδοξον πλόον
ἐκτελέσσαις, εἶλε Μῆδεων ἐν Κόλχων δόμοις.

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Fragments of Empedocles. Translated into English verse by
WILLIAM E. LEONARD. Chicago: Open Court Publishing
Company, 1908. Pp. 92.

Students and readers unacquainted with Greek will welcome this admirable version of the fragments of Empedocles, which combines to an unusual degree adequate scholarship with poetical feeling and insight. No translator nor interpreter of Empedocles in any language seems to have more fully understood the imaginative temper in which the main outlines of this apocalyptic vision of the world-cycle was conceived. The majestic sweep and impressiveness of the poem are, it must be confessed, more adequately expressed in the introduction than in the translation itself, a fact which will not surprise those who know the difficulties which confront even the most gifted translator of verse from one language into another.

Mr. Leonard's acquaintance with the critical and interpretative work of scholars is constantly manifest. Where opinions differ he has usually chosen the saner view, though in many minor points his judgment may be questioned. For example, the rendering "green" for *θέλμνα*, Fr. 21. 6, seems singularly ill considered and is by no means adequately defended by the note to that passage. We may doubt, again, the suggestion of the note to Fr. 35. 9 that *οὐ γὰρ ἀμεμφέως* implies an unwilling submission of Hate to the decree of Necessity. The phrase may well be a poetic variant for "not altogether." The query, note to Fr. 41, "how the sun, a mere reflection, was borne along its track in the revolving sky" seems to receive a partial answer in the fact that a reflection with Empedocles is a collection of actual particles of matter. The rendering "mere lumps of earth" for *οὐλοφυεῖς* *τύποι χθονός*, Fr. 62. 4, like Diel's "rohge-

ballte Erd-klumpfen" seems to describe cruder organisms than the Greek phrase would suggest.

On one of the main problems of Empedocles' cosmology, the question in which period of the cycle we are living, Leonard rightly adopts Burnet's view as opposed to that of Zeller, that Strife is gaining ground. His judgment again seems sound in dissenting from Burnet's attempt to reconcile completely the Physics with the Purifications.

On the whole the book deserves high praise and is a real contribution to the literature that centers around the name of the imaginative Sicilian philosopher.

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The Year's Work in Classical Studies. 1908. Edited by W. H. D. ROUSE, M.A., Litt.D. London: John Murray, 1908. Pp. 176. 2½ s. net.

If any further guaranty than the editor's name is needed for the quality of this volume, it is supplied by the names of such contributors as L. R. Farnell on "Greek Mythology and Religion," Warde Fowler on "Roman Religion and Mythology," E. A. Sonnenschein on "Grammar, Lexicography and Metric," W. M. Lindsay on "Textual Criticism and Palaeography," J. E. Sandys on "Literature," etc. While not replacing or competing with the indispensable *Jahresbericht* of Bursian, the work does for the isolated classical scholar in the small college what Bursian cannot do. It is continuously readable. The eighteen departments into which the vast field of philology is divided are systematically treated as wholes and kept up to date year by year. The emphasis laid on the most important books of the year will help the teacher charged with the expenditure of a small book fund to make a wise selection. It is itself very nearly the first book that every such scholar should buy. Nor need it be any impairment of its merits in American eyes that it gives generous recognition to American work even when published "so far away" as Chicago or California.

PAUL SHOREY